

**VARSITY DEFEAT MCGILL
 IN FAST HOCKEY GAME
 AT TORONTO; SCORE 3-0**

During the last week the polo team has been greatly assisted in practice by the Grads, who had come down and given a stiff opposition, something which could not be afforded the Juniors, although they did their best. As it is said that old birds are not to be caught on chaff, these birds are handing out dodges and tricks which the polo team will doubt find to their advantage. No doubt that the joy of life has begun again for the Science men, i.e. study but exams, they will no doubt be more free and things will hum once more. The Grads, in their practicing have a little motive of self, for they are to foot the bill, so to speak, with a match of polo against the Intercollegiate team. There is a big chance that they will compete in a relay.

(Continued on Page Four.)

Never for a moment, however, did they harbour the thought that there was any individual at McGill who did not know the Arts Building—the Old Arts Building that is always falling down and continually requiring new

ending of Morris and Beaumont led to the score down. There was no opportunity evident throughout the period. It was a nightmare from a spectator's point of view.

After a more determined effort in hockey at the outset, the second period resolved itself into the same rigged game that marred the first period. Page's rally in the dying minutes of the frame managed to create a little enthusiasm among the student body but the attempts at open hockey were few and far between and at that the players were pitifully weak, and were quickly smothered by the close defense of both squads.

Bad condition began to tell on the Kingstonians in the last session, the attempt to stage a rally failed through lack of wind. Even during the last minutes, Queen's had two men on the defense for the simple reason that these two had barely the wind to skate the length of the ice, let alone fight for a goal. Montreal, on the other hand,

(Continued on Page Three)

to the Canadian Pacific representative D. R. Kennedy 141 St. James St. Membership being limited a applications must be registered not later than April 30th.

INDOOR RIFLE CLUB HAD PRACTICE SHOOT

A practice shoot of the Indoor Rifle Association was held last Saturday afternoon in the M.H.S. range. The leading scorers were:

W. H. Moore	...	...	99
T. H. Wardlaworth	...	...	97
J. M. Pope	...	...	97
K. Reid	...	...	95
D. R. Patton	...	...	95
A. C. Lyons	...	...	92
A. E. Manville	...	...	90
A. J. Milligan	...	...	87
F. S. Nation	...	...	86
C. H. Herbert	...	...	84

The first C.P.R.A. match will take place next Saturday afternoon. Every one is asked to turn out.

became sharp, strewed, scheming. As time advanced Poland was beginning to fall into anarchy. Jew and Pole often fought together for a country.

As far back as 1551 Jews were given autonomous government and had the council and parliament, the president of the latter today being the head of the Polish Jewry. Thus they had some economic status, some rights, some consideration. All this was swept away when Poland became Russia and medieval conditions were again created.

Russia did not want the Jews. "Except the Jews"—that was the motto.

(Continued on page two)

IMPERIAL DEBATORS WITH

(Special to McGill Daily)

In the debate held at St. John's, N. B., the Imperial Debating Team were awarded the Judges' decision. The audience also voted in favour of the

really contrived. He did not goal post him in this period. The 19½ minutes of play had elapsed probably had two or three too many shots to handle as the goalie. The Loyola net-minder did some nice stops during the first part of the game. McGill was threatening to out-train Ironstone and Dalton put up a good game for McGill. Coulson was best for Loyola.

Lack of condition again spelled for the Red and White pucks. They started off with a run gradually wilted. Another factor contributed to their loss was erratic shooting.

First Period

McGill swept Loyola off the ice during the first few moments, and Dalton being particularly effective. McCarvey the Loyola goalie made some brilliant saves. There was good deal of tripping-up of McGill lost her opening ad-

(Continued on Page Three)

a polish rubbed in well, for the coach
 is detecting all the little mistakes
 in style and action, and is giving the
 necessary help that will lead to speed
 and smooth, methodical rhythm.
 During the last week the polo team
 has been greatly assisted in practice
 by the Grads, who had come down
 and given a stiff opposition, something which could not be afforded
 the Juniors, although they did the
 best. As it is said that old birds
 do not be caught on chaff, these old
 birds are handing out dodges and
 tricks which the polo team will
 doubt find to their advantage. No
 doubt that the joy of life has begun again
 for the Science men, i.e., study but
 exams, they will no doubt be more
 free and things will hum once more.
 The Grads, in their practising have
 a little motive of self, for they are
 to foot the bill, so to speak, with
 match of polo against the Inter-
 legiate team. There is to a big chance
 that they will compete in a relay
 (Continued on Page Four).

McGill Daily

THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.
The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University
Members of Eastern Intercollegiate Newspaper Association

Published Every Day Except Sunday by
THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL
Lancaster 7141

After 10.00 p.m. and during Sundays and Holidays, Lancaster 1590.

PRESIDENT AND
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF T. M. GORDON.
MANAGING EDITOR D. A. MACDONALD.
ADVERTISING MANAGER G. H. FLETCHER, B. A.

R. V. C. Editor: M. W. MacLean.
Night Editors: M. Gilman and B. Green.

NEWS BOARD

News Editor: T. H. Harris, '26.
Assignment Editor: C. H. Dawes, '27.
J. G. Brierley, '26 A. R. Harkness, '27
C. L. Copland, '26 J. R. Frith, '27
L. Edel, '27 A. H. K. Oakey, '27

R. L. Williams, '26

IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

A. Ross Harkness.

J. R. FRITH.

STAFF

R. W. Jones, L. S. B. Shapiro, J. G. Wells, C. Peters.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1926.

VICTORY AND DEFEAT

After every defeat of a college team, it may be taken for granted that the voice of the crab will be heard in the land. But that that voice should be taken as representative of a general college opinion is not so certain. Of course, in one way there is a vast difference between victory and defeat. The difference between a one point victory and a one point defeat is, looked at in a certain light, much greater than two points. Viewed in another light it is not. As long as the team has proved itself worthy of the company in which it plays and has fought to the end, does not the undergraduate body, despite a certain amount of disappointment and chagrin on the surface, feel at heart satisfied with that team? It should and it is not fair to say that it does not.

ONCE MORE

The Classification of McGill students according to the countries from which they come leads us to say something which has been said a good many times before, but which can hardly be said too often. That is, that this university is certainly not a sectional university. This fact should be realized by all. McGill's purpose is to serve all section and all peoples of the Dominion, not any one part nor any one race. More than this, students are welcomed from all corners of the earth. But if students refuse to recognize and try to understand students of other countries than their own little good can be accomplished. On the other hand the university, has done a great thing if it has brought men to realize that there are other races and countries than their own, and these have their good points and are worthy of some respect.

A SOLUTION!

According to the calendar, students in the first and second years must put in a certain number of hours at physical exercise or they must take a "gym sup" in the fall. But they say Molson Hall is going to be torn down before term ends. What is to be done? It is surely a mistake to let the lads off any of these attendances, but then it would be a shame to make them work in the fall. What is to be done? One solution of the problem has been offered. Build a new gymnasium!

However, whatever the future holds, one thing should be remembered by the men concerned. It is wise to keep up in gym attendances, and not be found wanting at the end.

POLISH JEWS IN A SERIOUS PREDICAMENT

(Continued from page one)

essence of the legislation against the Race, Levy said.

"This policy of extermination of the Jewish people became stamped on the forehead of Russian reaction," he declared.

The persecution was severe and the main attack was economic. Jews were driven into the cities, herded and crowded. They were denied rights of education, municipal and state representation, until there were many articles drawn up against them.

The dawn of the twentieth century saw Russian Jewry still plunged in darkness. Here come the Muscovite pogroms—wholesale, organized pillage and murder. All this came in the twentieth century.

Russia went to the war to save herself from disintegration and the Jews had to suffer more. The Jews were buffeted from one side to another.

"For the first time in history Russia gave the Jews equal rights—equal rights to be killed," Levy declared.

It was the direct Russian policy, too, to antagonize Jew and Pole. The results were disastrous.

Situation Today
Reich discussed the situation in Poland today.

The story of the Jews in Poland today is a sad one involving quiet, systematic, destruction of the millions there, Reich said. He would not blame the government there entirely. There are universal, historical and other reasons too.

There are two causes of the present situation. Poland is now in the throes of an industrial crisis. Her independence from Russia has hit factories and shops and the Jews are a great section of the unemployed.

The Jews in Poland, 85 per cent of them, belong to the middle class. A country can only absorb a limited number of this class. This, of course, adds to their sad plight.

be blamed for this part of the situation. "The Jews in Poland are middle-men due to historical causes."

But the Poles are aggravating the situation by their anti-semitic attitude. "They are boycotting the Jews and are trying to build up their own middle class."

"The situation is getting worse every day," Reich said. "Note the suicide statistics there now. These alone describe the situation. Economically the Jews are ruined and no solution seems eminent."

"Politically the Jews in Poland would be recognized. They want that independence they enjoyed years ago. The Jews form a distinct ethnic group and they insist upon having their rights. The Poles do not want to yield. They claim that today self-government for the Jews in Poland is impossible. Conditions today are far different from those of the Middle Ages."

The Jews argue, however, that the Polish state is not a uniform one. Minority groups are numerous there. There are the Ukrainians, the White Russians, the Germans—hence Poland is a federation of nationalities. This is the basis of the political conflict.

There have been economic measures to suppress the Jews, moves against the students, and all this came to a head with the recent effort at reconciliation. The Polish steps were not satisfied unanimously by the Jews. The concessions, as a matter of fact, do not, Reich claimed, amount to much. Right laws were first passed—then the Poles proceeded to retract some or them. That is all that the concessions involved.

The solution is a different one. The present Jewish population in Poland is three and a half millions. Emigration is impossible. Even Palestine cannot completely help, for it can not absorb more than limited numbers. The Jews might to a certain degree turn to the island. Some will remain with commerce. These partial solutions and a general stabilization of Europe and of Poland alone should help.

MAN'S STRUCTURAL IMPERFECTIONS

By Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S.
(Reprinted from "The Living Age").

PART TWO

The eye, which is man's chief organ of sense, has, under the stress of civilization, become the subject of a wrong growth or atrophy. If we take one thousand men or women over the age of twenty-five we shall find that about one hundred and fifty of them suffer from a degree of myopia that prevents them from seeing distant objects clearly. And yet in all of them, just as was the case of the appendix, the eye was normal at birth. The incidence of the disorder is somewhat similar to that of the appendix: it appears during the period in which the eye is undergoing growth—a process of the most complex kind; in a few, myopia changes appear by the fifth year, the highest rate of incidence taking place as puberty is reached and passed. We cannot believe that among our hunting ancestors, for whom distant sight was so vital, every seventh man was myopic.

Myopia we must regard as a structural disharmony occasioned by the conditions that civilization has entailed on us. Short-sight is certainly a disorder of growth, and the essential problem is to discover, not why fifteen per cent of our population suffers from it, but why it does not occur in the remaining eighty-five per cent. Children may be fed on the same food and undergo the same school-tasks, yet only in certain individuals does the eyeball undergo abnormal elongation. They only are affected by modern conditions; the others are not.

Perhaps no structure in the human body illustrates atrophic changes so well as the lens of the eye. By the age of forty-five the elasticity of the lens has become so reduced in most of us that we have to seek the aid of spectacles. Yet we know that some individuals at the age of forty-five retain the elasticity of lens that is normal at thirty-five years of age, while others have reached a stage usually found in men and women of sixty. It is with the lens of the eye as with the appendix: atrophy sets in prematurely in some; in others the change is delayed.

The consideration of the functional failure of the lens of the eye brings us to a problem that fascinated Metchnikoff. What is the term of life which is natural to man? Metchnikoff inclined to place it at one hundred years—that if we escaped accident and disease the inherent vitality of our tissues was sufficient to make a centenarian of everyone. Yet at the age of forty-five the lens of the normal man is already old; it has reached the term of its full utility. We have no reason to suppose that civilization has shortened or is shortening its period of usefulness. The indication it affords supports the belief that nature has worked out the evolution of the human family on a mean life-tenure of forty-five years; she has hitherto run the human army on a short-service system. Unfortunately we have no vital statistics of our nearest allies, the anthropoid apes. Mickey, a chimpanzee that died lately in the Zoological Gardens, lived there for twenty-six years, and was three or four years of age when he arrived.

Thirty years ago I made an intensive study on the age changes of the teeth and skulls of the great anthropoid apes, and came to the conclusion that very few of them reached the fifth decade of life. All the elastic tissue and cartilage of the body kept the lens company in their rate of aging; they lose their resiliency by the middle of the fifth decade. The age of forty-five sees the end of the term of childbearing which is normal for women. When we consult the rates of mortality that now prevail we find that a sudden rise sets in during the fifth decade, and this rise assumes a steeper and steeper gradient with every subsequent decade. All of these facts seem to show that forty-five was the span allotted to man when he was the blind slave of Nature. Civilization now permits many men and women to live the span of two such lives, but whether it would be an advantage for civilization that all should live to be centenarians as Metchnikoff believed, is a moot point. We must make civilization in the round if it has searched out the weak points in our inherited organization, it has also added incalculably to the span and comfort of life.

All the structural imperfections of man's body that have been discussed up to this point are of a kind that perish in the grave. We have no means of telling whether or not our remote ancestors suffered from appendicitis or were the victims of myopia. Fortunately, from this point of view there are certain of the durable parts of man's body that manifest atrophic changes—the teeth and jaws. During the last twenty years I have had an opportunity of examining the facial parts of over three hundred individuals who lived in England more than a thousand years ago, some of them as long as eight or ten thousand years ago. Seven years ago I made an elaborate comparison between fifty of these ancient

skulls, twenty-five of which were adjudged to be those of men and twenty-five of women, with equal numbers of individuals who have lived in England within the last two centuries. In only three of the fifty ancient skulls did the upper and lower teeth fall to meet in an edge-to-edge bite; in all of the fifty modern skulls the bite was of the overlapping or scissors type. Our teeth are in an atrophic state, the failure of the wisdom teeth or third molars to form, or to erupt if they are formed is but one symptom of this atrophic change; it affects crown-cusp- and root-development. In the fifty ancient skulls, instead of one hundred upper wisdom teeth there were only eighty-two, thirteen being absent from nondevelopment and five from noneruption. In the fifty modern skulls, instead of one hundred upper wisdom teeth, there were only fifty-nine; thirty of these were absent from nondevelopment, eleven from noneruption. Such evidence shows that, although atrophic changes had overtaken the dental system of the Western European as early as the Neolithic period, these changes have been accelerated during the more recent centuries. Dental abscesses were nearly as common in the ancient skulls as in the modern; carious teeth, on the other hand, were three times more frequent in modern skulls than in the ancient. It is now proved that the quality of enamel and of dentine, particularly of secondary dentine, has a relation to the vitamin content of a dietary. Equally important for the proper formation of teeth in the presence in food of a due proportion of certain mineral salts. Nevertheless although a school of children are exposed equally to unfavorable conditions, it is only in a certain number that dental defects will occur; in this respect the dental system behaves as do all structures that are liable to atrophic changes.

In not one of the fifty ancient skulls was the palate contracted, whereas in the fifty modern skulls there were thirteen in which this condition was present to a recognizable degree—in more than half of them to a marked extent. No matter which stratum of our population we make observations on, we shall find that every fourth or fifth child or adult we examine possesses a palate which, compared with the older type, may be described as both deformed in shape and reduced in size. I have never seen this defect and irregularity of palatal growth except in skulls from cemeteries of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It may be thought that this irregular growth with reduction in the size of palate, and the defects in the formation of the jaws and face that usually accompany them, are merely the results of the soft and highly prepared kinds of food we eat; with such a dietary the teeth, jaws, and chewing muscles are deprived of the work that fell to them in more primitive times. That this is not the true explanation is proved by this fact: when children are fed, clothed, and exercised exactly alike, all are not affected; only some of them develop irregularities of the palate and jaws. There is a special susceptibility to these imperfections in certain races and in certain families.

Among modern British people are to be seen various facial characters, particularly in the orbits, in the cheek bones, and in the bony supports of the nose, that are never to be noted in the facial framework of people who lived in Britain during the pre-Norman period. When a Continental cartoonist seeks to represent John Bull he always emphasizes these new facial characteristics. Such changes in the form of facial bones like contraction of the palate, which they usually accompany, are not the result of a nasal obstruction such as might be caused by enlarged adenoids or tonsils; the cause lies deeper, the incidence of irregularities in the growth of the face follows the same laws as hold for all atrophic structures such as the appendix, the sclerotic coat of the eye, the thymus, and the tonsil. Further research will likely prove that the disorders of growth that overtake all of these structures are linked to a disturbed action of lymphocytes and of all the constituent elements of the lymphoid tissues. It seems to me very probable that a fuller knowledge of the life-histories of lymphocytes, particularly of the office they perform in growing tissues, will go far to explain the disharmonies that civilization is producing in the bodies of some of us. But the problem of explaining why some members of our community are highly susceptible to these new conditions, while others are less so, and why the majority remain unaffected, will still remain.

I have touched only the fringe of a great subject; I have left undiscussed the numerous imperfections and disharmonies that civilization has made manifest in structures concerned in the maintenance of posture, and in those that are concerned with the circulation of blood and with the function of respiration. I have said enough, I believe, to convince you that

TURRET

MILD VIRGINIA CIGARETTES



It's almost too good to be true,
When you hold up such hands as these two;
—A "straight flush" to get
And this choice cigarette—
Dame Fortune sure smiles upon you.

20 for 25¢

SAVE THE POKER HANDS

Good for Packs of Playing Cards

The "poker hands" that are packed with Turret Cigarettes may be exchanged at our Advertising Warehouse, 30 Benoit Street, Montreal, second street east of Bleury, south off St. Catherine Street. This will save you time and postage.

BUY NOW AND SAVE
Big Reductions on all Lines

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

CLOTHIERS

21 MCGILL COLLEGE AVE.



POWTER'S
PROMPT & PUNCTUAL
PRINTER
Limited

All that the name implies
SERVICE

SOCIETY AND
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
MAIN 2284, 47 ST. JOHN ST.

RED AND WHITE REVUE IN MARCH

SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORKERS

McGILL UNIVERSITY

"SOCIAL PROBLEMS."
1926

McGILL UNION, 328 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST
CORNER OF VICTORIA STREET

TUESDAY AT 5 O'CLOCK, P.M.

1. Feb. 2nd. "Municipal House-Keeping."

MISS MARY E. McDOWELL, Commissioner, Department of Public Welfare, Chicago, and Director of the University of Chicago Settlement in the heart of the stock yard district, with thirty years' experience of industrial conditions and the problems of the teeming city.

2. Feb. 9th. "Youth and the City Streets."

DR. ALLAN HOBEN, President, Kalamazoo, College, Michigan, in whose life as a minister, professor, sociologist, Y. M. C. A. director, religious educationist and college president, particular study has been made of the difficulties of boy and girl life.

3. Feb. 16th. "The Delinquent as a Person."

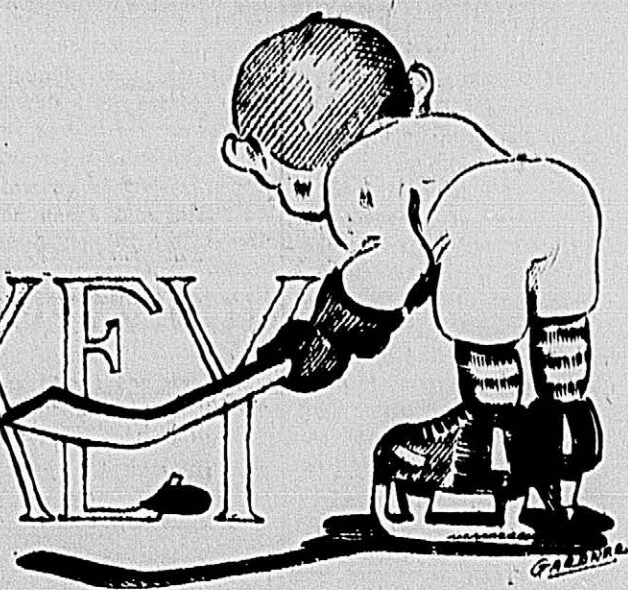
DR. AUGUSTA BRONNER, Director, Judge Baker Foundation, Boston, noted psychologist, whose work with that of her associate Dr. Healy, is the most eminent on the continent in connection with the psychiatric treatment of maladjusted and unstable youth.

4. Feb. 23rd. "Dinosaur Cities."

PROFESSOR PERCY E. NOBBS, Department of Architecture, McGill University, will deal with Town Planning, one of the pressing problems in Montreal.

OPEN TO STUDENTS AND STAFF ON PROCURING
TICKETS FROM BURSAR.

HOCKEY



SENIORS LOST TO VARSITY IN HARD STRUGGLE

(Continued from Page One)

carried the puck way up the ice on a lone rush, but Porter robbed him just as he got into shooting position. Porter passed to Plaxton but McGerrigle intercepted and carried the puck within striking distance of the Varsity net; he shot wild. As the first period came to a close Murphy was being bombarded with several hot shots.

After the first rest period McGill was in better condition and managed to hold their own during the second stanza. Trotter was annoying Murphy with some tricky shooting, but the McGill goalkeeper had his wits about him all the time. McGerrigle forced Hudson to the boards after the latter had carried the puck nearly the length of the entire ice by himself. When McGill altered her tactics and tried to break into the score column

Lynch and Dion's lack of weight began to tell against them. They rushed considerably only to be stopped every time by the heavy Toronto team. In the Toronto nets, Sullivan was invincible, and when McGill did get within striking distance their shots were all deftly turned aside. On a neat pass from Plaxton, Kirkpatrick added to Varsity's score. Just after this Plaxton was handed the first penalty of the game for dumping Dion.

In the final period Varsity again had the advantage. McGill resumed their defensive play and Murphy was called upon many times to save. Trotter was getting a little enthusiastic about his poke check and began to use it somewhat too ambitiously. Mike Rodden handed him a minor for his efforts. With six minutes to go Richards broke through

the McGill defence. The puck glanced off Murphy's leg and the light went on over the McGill nets. The only other penalty of the game was doled out to McGerrigle for questionable tactics.

Line-up:—

TORONTO	MCGILL
Goal	Murphy
Defence	
Sullivan	McMahon
Porter	McGerrigle
Centre	
Plaxton	Dion
Wing	
Hudson	Abbott
Kirkpatrick	St. Germain
Subs	
Richards	Lynch
Trotter	Smith
Devins	Reil
Referee—Mike Rodden.	
Summary	
First Period	Plaxton 6.00
Second Period	Varsity Kirkpatrick (Plaxton) 15.00
Third Period	Varsity Richards 14.00
Penalties: First period, none	Second period, first period, none
Period Trotter (Varsity) McGerrigle (McGill) all minors.	

MCGILL SECOND TEAM DEFEATS LOYOLA SQUAD

Clarke, Quinlan and Noble Outstanding

SCORE 3 TO 2

Conditions and Combination Told in Clean Game of Hockey

(By Gladia Gus)

Superior condition and team-play were the deciding factors for McGill in their intermediate fixture with Loyola on Saturday night. The final score was 3-2 for the Red and White who though continually threatened were always in the lead. The second period, in which the best hockey was served up, saw the beginning of the end for Loyola's aspirations. So far as they were concerned the rest of the game was a succession of desperate attempts to score with scintillating hockey placed as far from their heads as the horizon.

McGill however failed to use their combination in close and consequently were deprived of many counters which should have been chalked up for them. Albert Clarke on the defense turned in a sterling performance and was perhaps the outstanding player for McGill. He notched the first point nine minutes and a half after the premier session had got under way. Loyola then suffering from a temporary state of dismay succumbed to an onrush just one minute and three quarters later in which Tommy Arnold dented the twine in spite of Savard's efforts to get in the way.

Quinlan in the McGill role played a game worthy of a veteran especially since he had to cope with about three times as many shots as Savard for Loyola. He played consistently and with a most commendable coolness throughout. Had the Red and White carried their knowledge a little farther behind Loyola's defense the score would have been decidedly in advance of what it was. Their shooting was inaccurate as a result of this and as someone on the sidelines was heard to remark: "It takes a little Oye or a Neia Stewart to score from far out!"

Noble for Loyola proved himself a worthy diminutive of the great one on Montreal Maroons' defense. Scoring both counters for his team, one in the second and one in the third chukkers, he made a permanent impression on the McGill sextette. But for Loyola's lack of condition their showing would have been better, but this defect did not prevent them from bombarding Quinlan until the final gong sent them to the showers.

In all, seven penalties were handed out but being of a very minor character no one seemed to harbour any resentment, and the game was notably clean. Pinhey seemed to have difficulty in handling his stick and was chased twice for tripping.

Unfortunately the ice was far from good. It had been flooded but an hour before the game started and consequently presented a slightly fly-paper surface.

The play in detail as recorded at the boards:

Loyola led by Noble and Fregean are passing but cannot penetrate McGill defense. Play going from one end of ice to the other. Loyola cannot find McGill nets. Dolan relieved Hawkins. Mill sent two hot ones at Quinlan who saved both and again saved one from Bannan. Tide is changing but McGill passing weak at present. Savard bombarded from 20 odd feet out, saves nicely however. Tobin relieved Gordon who has been playing good offensive game. Clarke got puck behind own nets and evading all players scored. Loyola men appear tired and Arnold after missing two easy goals scored on a pass from Tobin. Burke penalized and Loyola sent on two fresh players. Period closes with McGill nets under attack.

Second period opened listless Loyola press hard. Don Smith breaks away but no score. Loyola over anxious to score and two Loyola men penalized at once. McGill shooting weak. Pinhey shoved off for tripping Noble scintillating even with two teammates off. Pinhey came on and scored on first shot. Loyola desperate. Quinlan turning aside all efforts. Mill fooled Lighthall on for Pinhey. McGill men continue fresh as cucumbers. Hawkins showing well but over skating puck. 40 secs. to go Noble shoots low fast one which caromed off Don Smith skate into McGill nets. Bell.

Third Period waxed raggy. Noble receives pass and scores for Loyola. Gordon takes puck but effort fails. No one with him. Quinlan tested and Pinhey motioned towards penalty box. Disappears with protest. Hawkins looks grievous. (He was tripped) Loyola using subs freely. Meles in front of McGill nets but Quinlan saves. Loyola go length of ice many times but lose the puck and fail to penetrate defense. Noble is constantly being fed by his mates but cannot tally. Gordon almost scored. Time off while Pinhey and Fregean recover from collision. Tobin penalized for pushing. Loyola desperate; using four man attack in vain. Over-excitement of Bannan and Smith net them a seat each on the bench. Loyola bombarding viciously McGill condition shows to advantage.

Period ends and game with Loyola still pressing.	
Line-up of teams:	
MCGILL	LOYOLA
Goal	Savard
Defence	
Clarke	Noble
Smith	Bannan
Centre	
Gordon	Fregean
Forward	
Arnold	Mill
Pinhey	Hawkins
Subs: McGill: Lighthall, Meles, Tobin, Diplock	
Loyola: McConomy, Burke, Smith	
Scoring:	
First Period	
1 McGill	Clarke 9.30
2 McGill	Arnold 14.45

Second Period	
3 McGill	Pinhey 16.20
4 Loyola	Noble 16.50
Third Period	
5 Loyola	Noble 21.10
Penalties: 1st Burke, 2nd Dolan, Bannan, Pinhey, 3rd Pinhey, Tobin, Bannan, Smith.	

The final test of good manners is to lift the hat despite a bald spot.

W. J. WRIGHT & CO
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS

15% discount to all students

300 Drummond Bldg.
Cor. St. Catherine and Peel Up. 2754

The Willow Tea Room

Just Above St. Catherine St.
Luncheon, 12 to 2. Afternoon Tea.
Dinner, 6 to 7.
103 METCALFE STREET MONTREAL

Your Savings Account

Any Branch of the Bank of Montreal will be glad to open an interest-bearing Savings Account for you, no matter how modest your savings may be. There are 51 Branches in Montreal and district. Those nearest McGill University are:

Cor. Peel Street and Burnside Cor. Drummond and St. Catherine Place.
Cor. Mansfield and St. Catherine Cor. University and St. Catherine Streets.
Cor. Sherbrooke and Drummond Streets.

"Total assets in excess of \$750,000,000"

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817.

MONTREAL SIX BEAT QUEEN'S BY ONE GOAL

(Continued from Page One)

and were equally at fault through not taking advantage of their opponents' condition, and going in to consolidate their thin lead. Boucher made desperate efforts to score in this period, but with the possible exception of Lindsay, he had no co-operation from the team. The game ended with Montreal hanging firmly on to their one goal lead with all five men on defense and successfully squashing all Queen's efforts.

The line-up follows:

Goal	
Morris	Beaumont
Defence	
Pelton	Desy
Britton	Gratton
Centre	
Lindsay	Page
Wing	
Boucher	Emard
	Lefrance
Subs.	
Dellamy	Lavery
Tobin	Muthieu

SUMMARY	
First period	
No score	
Second period	
U. of M.	Page 15.05
Third period	
No score	

LOYOLA BLANKED MCGILL JUNIORS

(Continued from Page One)

and play see-sawed up and down the ice. McGill broke through Loyola's defence several times but could not score. Finally Coulson broke away and beat Quinlan on an individual rush ten minutes after the start of the game. McGill tried desperately to even things up but failed. Both teams were glad when the end of the period arrived.

Second Period
Loyola kept Quinlan busy and the puck seldom left McGill's territory during the first ten minutes. Loyola scored eight minutes after the commencement of the period but it was ruled offside. McGill attacked steadily but the shooting was poor and Loyola's defence was air-tight. McGill was tiring rapidly and the Red and White defence was being penetrated again and again. Quinlan's smart performance was Loyola's only stumbling block. A half minute before the end of the game a Loyola man shot. The puck glanced off one of the McGill player's skates into the net.

Game over—Loyola 2; McGill 0. Next Saturday McGill plays U. of M. There will be three workouts for the Juniors this week as usual.

The teams lined up on Saturday as follows:—

Goal	LOYOLA
Quinlan	McCurry
Right Wing	
Riley	Coulson
Left Wing	
West	Power
Centre	
Trotter	Bynes
Defence	
Dalton	Mullaly

BASKETBALL



WESTERN SQUAD DOWNED SENIORS IN CLOSE GAME

(Continued from Page One)

Western-McGill encounter here last year. The Purple's combination was working fairly well, though they did not show the finish in attack which Varsity did to defeat McGill Friday, and their shooting was very poor on several occasions.

The teams:—

WESTERN	MCGILL
Forward	
Howell	Grossman
Turville	Kolf
Centre	
Hungerford	Young
Defence	
Johnson	Amaron
McLennan	Quackenbush
Subs	
J. Howell	Rafalovitch
McHaffie	Blumenstein
	James

The Play
In the opening minutes of play Western had the edge displaying more finished floor work and gained the first two baskets while McGill counted a single point when Grossman made a penalty shot. A free throw scored by Western gave the Purple a 5-1 lead. McGill got going and held play

(Continued from Page One)

even. Quackenbush scored from underneath on a neat play and when Young sent another in the score was tied. Western's shooting was poor, but before the close of the period the home boys added two baskets and a free throw to make the half-time score 19-5 in their favour.

Western got the first two points of the second half, but Blumenstein and Young sent McGill's count up four with two baskets. A free throw for Western and a basket by Rafalovitch made the score 13-11. McGill was getting the better of things and Amaron sent in the tying basket. Western took the lead again with a basket and a free throw. Amaron brought McGill within a point of their opponents when he scored a second time, but after that Western put the game away, making three baskets to one penalty shot scored by Young and the final count read, Western 22, McGill 16.

COALS TO NEWCASTLE

Doctor: "What you want, my man, is a sea voyage to invigorate you. Do you think it could be managed?"
Patient: "I think it might. I'm the second mate of the S.S. Flamingo, just in from China."

Standing /

Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Loyola	1	0	3
U. of M.	0	0	1
McGill	9	1	0

What is it that gives me my food and clothing and shelter and what-ever luxuries I have

What is it that I do not value till I lose it?

What is it that gives me a chance to climb high in the world and to make a better man of myself? My job.

to his credit. The rest of the Y score was pretty equally distributed.

The line-up was as follows:—

MCGILL	Y. M. H. A.
Forward	
Loomis	Cohen
Silverman	Binder
Centre	
Weldon	Gelfand
Defence	
Schwartzman	Brotman
Johnson	Kerman
Spurs	
Stattner	Leibson
Ryder	Krasnoff
McRoberts	Caplan

IMPERIAL
6 S. P. KEITH-ALBEE ACTS 6
"WAGES FOR WIVES"
A convulsing Comedy-Drama of married life.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays—Vaudeville at 2.30, 5.30, 8.30, Other Days 2.30 & 8.30

LOEW'S
1 to 11 Continuous
NOW PLAYING
"THE IRON HORSE"
The World's Wonder Picture with George O'Brien—Madge Ballamy and a Mammoth Cast of More Than 5000 People.
6 STANDARD VAUDEVILLE ACTS 6

Imperial Debating Team vs. McGill

SUBJECT:

"PACIFIC NAVAL DEFENSE"

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3RD

at

8.30 P.M.

in the

"PIAZZA" MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

Banquets, Receptions and Weddings

YOU need not worry yourself with details as to a wedding dinner, supper, reception or banquet, of any description, for we have a catering service which will serve your purpose satisfactorily.

Korula & O'Neil
Phone: EAsT 2140.
Headquarters
1262.1284 SAINT
DENIS STREET

town Branch
366-8 St. Catherine W.
Lancaster 1809
MONTREAL

ST. SAUVEUR DES MONTS

Pension du Nord
First-class Boarding House
Winter Sports—Skis, etc.
Dancing Hall—Piano,
Gramophone
M. MICHEL

Purity Barber Shop

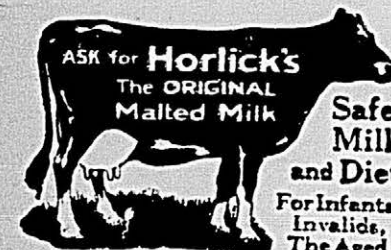
Formerly at 419 St. Catherine St. W.
(Rear of Archie Jacobs' Cigar Store)
Harry Warner, Prop.
92 METCALFE ST.
Near Mount Royal Hotel.

We "Meat" Your Food Problems

M. PESNER & SON
Meats and Provisions
Caterers to Hotels, Institutions,
Clubs and Fraternities
30-31 St. Lawrence Market
Lancaster 6111

J. W. HAYWARD

M.Sc., M.E.I.C.
formerly Assistant Professor at
McGill University
undertakes private coaching and
class tuition in Engineering sub-
jects: English and Mathematics
383 MACKAY STREET,
Uptown 3681.



A Light Lunch at Any Time

For all members of the family, children or adults, ailing or well. Serve at meals, between meals, or upon retiring. A nourishing, easily assimilated Food-Drink which, at any hour of the day or night, relieves faintness or hunger.
Prepared at home by stirring the powder in hot or cold water. No cooking.

NOTICES

All matter for this column must be in the Daily Office BEFORE 8 p.m. of the day previous to publication. It must be brief and to the point, and legibly written on one side of the paper.

Notices in regard to meetings, etc., will not be accepted until three days before the meeting is scheduled to take place.

Under no condition will any notice be accepted over the telephone or after the hour stated above. THERE WILL BE NO EXCEPTIONS TO THESE REGULATIONS.

CHESSE CLUB TOURNAMENT

Every day at Union from 4-7. Entries received by officers.

C.O.T.C.

The following men have been detailed to fire their classification next Tuesday at 6 p.m., Craig St. Drill Hall:

Grasse, W. R., Williamson, J. T., Logan, P. A., Brodie, E. W., Couper, W. M., Tait, G. E., Scott-Monierieff, L.

OMEGA GAMMA KAPPA

There will be a special meeting of The Old Girls' Club of The High School for Girls in the gymnasium of that school on Tuesday, January 26, at 7:45 p.m.

PLAYERS' CLUB

There will be a general meeting of the Players' Club on Tuesday, Jan. 26 at 5:00 p.m. in the Music Room of the Union. All interested are requested to be present.

RADIO ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 26th at 5 p.m. in Room 31 of the Engineering Bldg. A talk on "Distortion" will be given by Mr. M. S. Home. All those interested are invited to attend.

McGILL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

There will be an important meeting of the Rifle Association at 5:15 to-day in the Union. All members are urged to be present.

The picture of the executive and the team will be taken at 5:30 on Tuesday, Jan. 26th at Notman's.

VIOLINISTS

Any violinist in college who are members of the Musicians' Union and who wish to play in the Orchestra for the Red and White Revue are requested to apply to Rusty Davis at three o'clock this afternoon in the Union.

ATHLETICS

CLASS HOCKEY

To-day

5-6 Med I—Law 1

6-7 Sci I—Comm 1

Jan 26

5-6 Sci 2—Arts 2

6-7 Med 2—Comm 2

TYPEWRITING

MISS RAY

Essays.
Lectures.
Mimeographing.
Multiplying.
411 Drummond Building,
Corner Peel & St. Catherine
Up. 0127.

Jan 27

5-6 Sci 3—Med 4

6-7 Dent 3—Arch

Jan. 28

5-6 Dent 1, 2, 4—Arts 3

6-7 Med 3—Theol.

Jan 29

5-6 Sci, 1—Med 5

6-7 Comm 3—Arts 1

Feb. 1st

5-6 Arts 1—Law 1

6-7 Med 1—Comm 1

Feb 2nd

5-6 Sci 1—Law 1

6-7 Arts 1—Med 1

W. L. WHITEHEAD

Mgr. Class Hockey

FRESH-SOUP BASKETBALL

To-day

5:15 Med II—Law 1

6:00 Sci I—Comm. II

Jan 27 Wednesday

5:15 Sci II—Arts I

6:00 Arts II—Med. I

Jan. 29 Friday

5:15 Com I—Comm II

6:00 Law I—Arts II

Feb 1 Monday

5:15 Sci, 1—Med II

6:00 Com II—Med I

JUNIOR RUGBY

Annual photo to-day at 5 at Notman's.

INDOOR BASEBALL SCHEDULE

Jan. 26—Med. 25 vs. Med. 27.

Jan. 28—Arts 29 vs. Dentistry.

Men must be physically examined before playing.

SWIMMING

All entries for Inter-faculty meet must be handed to Manager at Engineering Building or at practices before Wednesday, Jan. 27th.

COMMERCE '29 HOCKEY

Will the following please be on hand for the game with Science '29 this evening at 6 o'clock: Ogilvie, Allan, Trainer, Ironstone, McMaster, Vaughn, Bawf, Daniels, Quinlan, Ireland and Cunningham.

TONY ALLAN, Mgr.

ROWING CLUB

Applications passed: C. B. Brown, T. B. Walsh, R. W. Hamilton, G. A. McCormick, C. L. MacDougall.

M. W. S.

GROUP II BASKETBALL

Schedule for season:—

Jan. 27—R.V.C. at Macdonald.

Jan. 30—R.V.C. at M.S.P.E.

Feb. 6—Macdonald at R.V.C.

Feb. 11—Y.W.C.A. at R.V.C.

Feb. 18—Toronto vs. Queen's at McGill.

Feb. 19—McGill vs. Queen's.

Feb. 29—McGill vs. Toronto.

R. V. C. HOCKEY SCHEDULE

Thursday, Jan 28 R. V. C. vs. Verdun.

Tues. Feb 9 R. V. C. vs. Macdonald

Thursday Feb. 11 R.V.C. vs M. A.

A. A.

Thurs. Feb. 18 R. V. C. vs M. S. P. E.

SCHEDULE OF INTER-CLASS HOCKEY (R. V. C.)

Tuesday Jan 26 IV yr vs III

Friday Jan. 29 II yr. vs I.

Tuesday Feb 2, III yr. vs II

Thursday Feb. 4 IV yr. vs I

Tuesday Feb. 9 III yr. vs I

Friday Feb. 12 IV yr. vs II

NOTICE

On Feb. 2nd there will be a special women's number of the Daily. Anyone wishing to contribute an original article, poem, etc. to this issue should have it in the box in the R.V.C. Common Room before Saturday Jan. 30th.

LOST AND FOUND

REWARD

Lost: Gold watch with ring gone and initials on back, H.R.N. Valued gift. Finder please leave at Tuck Shop and collect reward.

LOST

Wells and Davis Zoology book. If found please return to M. L. Malinsky Arts '28 or leave with Bill Arts Building.

LOST

A small black Waterman's fountain pen with a gold ring in top. Finder please leave with the R. V. C. Porter

LOST

Hall and Knight Trigonometry and note-book in University Building. T. B. Sinclair, Arts I. Please leave with Janitor, Arts Building.

LOST

Silver Eversharp pencil lost in Physics Building. Initials L. S. engraved. Return to Janitor of Physics Building.

GOOD BUSINESS

"I've found a wonderful dentist." A Scotsman told his friend. "Every time he extracts a tooth he gives his patient a drink to stimulate him."
"Then what are you so gloomy about?" asked the friend. "Did he run out of whisky?"
"No; I ran out of teeth."

The important thing is not to pinch, but to prevent war.—Sir Austen Chamberlain.

What's On

TO-DAY

100—Chess Club Tournament.
5:00—Junior Rugby Photo, Notman's.
5:00—Med. I—Law I, Hockey.
5:15—Rifle Ass'n.
5:15—Med. II—Law I, Basketball.
6:00—Sci. I—Comm. I, Hockey.
6:00—Sci. I—Comm. II, Basketball.

COMING

Jan. 26.
Historical Club.
Omega Gamma Kappa at M.H.S. Players' Club Meeting.
Radio Association Meeting.
Old Girls' Club, Girls' High School.
Jan. 27.
Junior Prom. Photo.
Jan. 28.
Economics Club.
Interfaculty Swimming.
Jan. 29.
Toronto at McGill Basketball.
Plumbers' Ball.
Jan. 30.
U. of M.—McGill Intermediate and Junior Hockey.
Feb. 1.
Graveyard Concert.
McGill-Y.W. vs. K. of C.
Feb. 2.
Women's Number of "Daily."
Feb. 4.
Juniors vs. M.H.S.
Feb. 6.
Ottawa vs. McGill—Swimming.
Toronto at McGill, Hockey.
Feb. 12.
Columbian Club "At Home" Mount Royal Hotel.

C. O. T. C. ORDRES

Special Order by Lieut. Col. R. R. Thompson, M.C., O.C.
LECTURE

Infantry.
January 28th, 5:15 p.m. Room 33, Engineering Building.

Interior Economy, Supply of Rations, Ammunition, etc., in the Field.
Major W. Neilson, D.S.O.

EXAMINATIONS, A and B. CERTIFICATES

The following names have been handed in to the Orderly Room for examinations leading up to the A and B Certificates:—

"A" Company

A Certificate Candidates

Baird, Cdt. R. C., Stadler, Cdt. J. C.

"C" Company

A Certificate Candidates

Brodie, Cdt. E. W.; Cooper, L. Cpl.

W. M.; Desbriais, Cdt. R.; Grasse, Cdt. W. R.; Howell, Cdt. H.; Lafleur, L. Cpl. H. G.; Patenaude, Cdt. G.; Stanforth, Cdt. R. P.; Tait, Cdt. G. E.; Burnett, Cdt. A.; Cummins, Cdt. P. A.; Gillean, L. Cpl. R. H.; Gamble, Cdt. J. C.; Jopling, Cdt. T. R.; Nelson, Cdt. F. S.; Scott-Monierieff, Cdt. L.; Swan, Cpl. A. W.

B Certificate Candidates

Scadding, Sgt. S. C.; Snow, Sgt. R.; Stanger, S.S.M. H. B.

If any cadet wishes to enter for these examinations and his name is not included in the above, he should have it in to the Adjutant by January 25th.

OFFICERS AND MUSKETRY

All officers must fire their musketry classification, and they will attend at the Craig St. Armoury from 6-8 p.m. on the dates given below.

Jan. 25th—Lieut. H. Boyd.

Feb. 2nd—Lieut. H. A. Delcollier.

Feb. 9th—Lieut. G. H. Kingston.

Feb. 16th—Lieut. G. A. Grier.

Feb. 23rd—Lieut. G. M. Hyde.

March 2nd—Capt. L. Stephenson.

March 9th—Major J. W. Jenkins.

March 16th—Lt. Col. R. R. Thompson.

All of these officers must acquaint themselves with the courses to be fired, and must be prepared to take charge of the classification if the officer in charge should request them to do so, or if for any reason he should be unable to be present.

JUNIOR MERMEN TO COMPETE THURSDAY

(Continued from Page One)

race. The rest of Thursday evening will be entirely interfaculty events of no doubt. Intercollegiate standard. Arts hold the honours of last year, but they will be strongly challenged by Medicine and Science, with Commerce coming along. Medicine is a new-comer but will no doubt put up a formidable opposition to all comers.

The McGill-Y.W. vs. K. of C. Meet of Monday next Feb. 1st, is to be the respective Junior Teams in opposition at Swimming, but the Intercollegiate polo team will battle in the final game.

The Y.W. are participating in the ladies events. Manager Petzold is collaborating with Mark Veary and programme presents itself in up-to-date form. Tickets for the Gala can be had from any members of the Club.

The Scarlet Key Society states that they are arranging an initial Tea Dance when the Dartmouth Swimming Team will be at McGill, they will indeed need some soothing device for the 1500 yds. race that will be held on the Friday following it. The swimming and polo men need not fear lack of engagements during the coming month.

HEATED DISCUSSION FEATURED FORUM

(Continued from page one)

of Jesus Christ the better a man he becomes in his home, in business and in the world in general.

Mr. Dawson said it is not a question of the completeness of knowledge or accuracy of knowledge that makes the man but it is his allegiance to a person. We cannot live by a set of rules; it is the spirit within that guides us. Our work has got to be with the individual; we must do all in our power to make him a better man. You cannot improve the business man with lectures; you must catch his spirit.

In referring to Christ as a business man, Mr. Dawson said that he possessed humility, gentleness and was forgiving. He had no fear, wonderful strength, power and initiative. In fact he was a man's man.

According to Mr. Dawson there is no successful business that does not use some of his principles. In proportion as we accept Christ our business will be successful. The golden rule and the rule of Christ should be brought into all business dealings.

The meeting was then thrown open for discussion.

The discussion was varied and lasted well over an hour. One listener wanted to know whether it was not true that environment and heredity had a lot to do with a man's success or non-success.

Another asked whether the country's really successful men had won their success through Christian principles.

Still another who had ambitions to be a salesman asked, "If I am a Christian will I make as much of a success as if I am not or in other words will I go as far in the business world if I practice Christian principles?" This question was answered emphatically in the affirmative but there was a great divergence of opinion over the answers to the others.

MAN'S STRUCTURAL IMPERFECTIONS

(Continued from Page Two)

Metchnikoff was right when he declared that civilization had launched man on a great experiment. From this experiment there is no turning back. We cannot return to the conditions of human life that prevailed in this country six thousand years ago; there are more people in one of the lesser back streets of London than could find an existence in the whole length and breadth of the Thames Valley if we returned to the manner of living of our distant ancestors. We cannot go back; we must go on. Seeing how differently we are now circumstanced in every relationship of life—in food, in drink, in shelter, in warmth, in occupation, and in amusement,—the wonder is, not that structural imperfections and functional disharmonies should develop in a proportion of our numbers, but that so many of us should escape harm altogether and enjoy good health. It says much for the adaptability of man that it is inherent in the human body that it withstands the artificial conditions of modern civilization as well as it does.

How are our bodies to be protected against these ills with which civilization threatens them? Metchnikoff, a declared and open rebel against Nature, hoped that science might discover some short cut for man's escape, some way of speeding up the evolutionary machinery of his body, and so making it perfectly fitted for the life that ever-advancing civilization is forcing on mankind. I also believe that science will find a means of escape, but not by Metchnikoff's way, the solution of our problem is a fuller knowledge of the use and working of those parts of our bodies which are most apt to give way under our modern ways of living—the use of such structures as the great bowel. And when we have replaced our ignorance by real knowledge we shall then be in a position, not to adapt our bodily structures to our mode of living, but our mode of living to our bodily structures. This seems to me the best way out.

How are our bodies to be protected against these ills with which civilization threatens them? Metchnikoff, a declared and open rebel against Nature, hoped that science might discover some short cut for man's escape, some way of speeding up the evolutionary machinery of his body, and so making it perfectly fitted for the life that ever-advancing civilization is forcing on mankind. I also believe that science will find a means of escape, but not by Metchnikoff's way, the solution of our problem is a fuller knowledge of the use and working of those parts of our bodies which are most apt to give way under our modern ways of living—the use of such structures as the great bowel. And when we have replaced our ignorance by real knowledge we shall then be in a position, not to adapt our bodily structures to our mode of living, but our mode of living to our bodily structures. This seems to me the best way out.

How are our bodies to be protected against these ills with which civilization threatens them? Metchnikoff, a declared and open rebel against Nature, hoped that science might discover some short cut for man's escape, some way of speeding up the evolutionary machinery of his body, and so making it perfectly fitted for the life that ever-advancing civilization is forcing on mankind. I also believe that science will find a means of escape, but not by Metchnikoff's way, the solution of our problem is a fuller knowledge of the use and working of those parts of our bodies which are most apt to give way under our modern ways of living—the use of such structures as the great bowel. And when we have replaced our ignorance by real knowledge we shall then be in a position, not to adapt our bodily structures to our mode of living, but our mode of living to our bodily structures. This seems to me the best way out.

How are our bodies to be protected against these ills with which civilization threatens them? Metchnikoff, a declared and open rebel against Nature, hoped that science might discover some short cut for man's escape, some way of speeding up the evolutionary machinery of his body, and so making it perfectly fitted for the life that ever-advancing civilization is forcing on mankind. I also believe that science will find a means of escape, but not by Metchnikoff's way, the solution of our problem is a fuller knowledge of the use and working of those parts of our bodies which are most apt to give way under our modern ways of living—the use of such structures as the great bowel. And when we have replaced our ignorance by real knowledge we shall then be in a position, not to adapt our bodily structures to our mode of living, but our mode of living to our bodily structures. This seems to me the best way out.

How are our bodies to be protected against these ills with which civilization threatens them? Metchnikoff, a declared and open rebel against Nature, hoped that science might discover some short cut for man's escape, some way of speeding up the evolutionary machinery of his body, and so making it perfectly fitted for the life that ever-advancing civilization is forcing on mankind. I also believe that science will find a means of escape, but not by Metchnikoff's way, the solution of our problem is a fuller knowledge of the use and working of those parts of our bodies which are most apt to give way under our modern ways of living—the use of such structures as the great bowel. And when we have replaced our ignorance by real knowledge we shall then be in a position, not to adapt our bodily structures to our mode of living, but our mode of living to our bodily structures. This seems to me the best way out.

How are our bodies to be protected against these ills with which civilization threatens them? Metchnikoff, a declared and open rebel against Nature, hoped that science might discover some short cut for man's escape, some way of speeding up the evolutionary machinery of his body, and so making it perfectly fitted for the life that ever-advancing civilization is forcing on mankind. I also believe that science will find a means of escape, but not by Metchnikoff's way, the solution of our problem is a fuller knowledge of the use and working of those parts of our bodies which are most apt to give way under our modern ways of living—the use of such structures as the great bowel. And when we have replaced our ignorance by real knowledge we shall then be in a position, not to adapt our bodily structures to our mode of living, but our mode of living to our bodily structures. This seems to me the best way out.

How are our bodies to be protected against these ills with which civilization threatens them? Metchnikoff, a declared and open rebel against Nature, hoped that science might discover some short cut for man's escape, some way of speeding up the evolutionary machinery of his body, and so making it perfectly fitted for the life that ever-advancing civilization is forcing on mankind. I also believe that science will find a means of escape, but not by Metchnikoff's way, the solution of our problem is a fuller knowledge of the use and working of those parts of our bodies which are most apt to give way under our modern ways of living—the use of such structures as the great bowel. And when we have replaced our ignorance by real knowledge we shall then be in a position, not to adapt our bodily structures to our mode of living, but our mode of living to our bodily structures. This seems to me the best way out.

How are our bodies to be protected against these ills with which civilization threatens them? Metchnikoff, a declared and open rebel against Nature, hoped that science might discover some short cut for man's escape, some way of speeding up the evolutionary machinery of his body, and so making it perfectly fitted for the life that ever-advancing civilization is forcing on mankind. I also believe that science will find a means of escape, but not by Metchnikoff's way, the solution of our problem is a fuller knowledge of the use and working of those parts of our bodies which are most apt to give way under our modern ways of living—the use of such structures as the great bowel. And when we have replaced our ignorance by real knowledge we shall then be in a position, not to adapt our bodily structures to our mode of living, but our mode of living to our bodily structures. This seems to me the best way out.